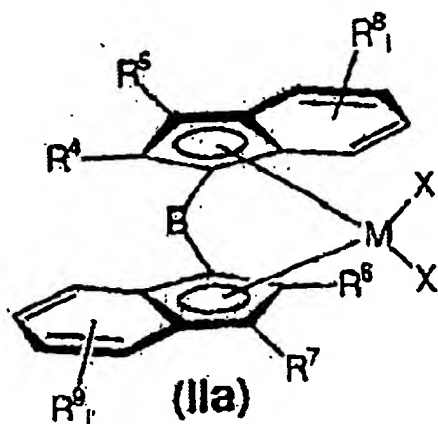


MARKED-UP VERSION SHOWING CHANGES MADE

Cancel claims 1-7, and add new claims 8-12 as follows:

8. (new) A process for converting a bridged metallocene of formula (IIa)



where

M is Ti, Zr or Hf,

R^4 , R^6 are identical or different and are each hydrogen or a C_1 - C_{20} group,

R^5 , R^7 are identical or different and are each a hydrogen atom or a C_1 - C_{20} group,

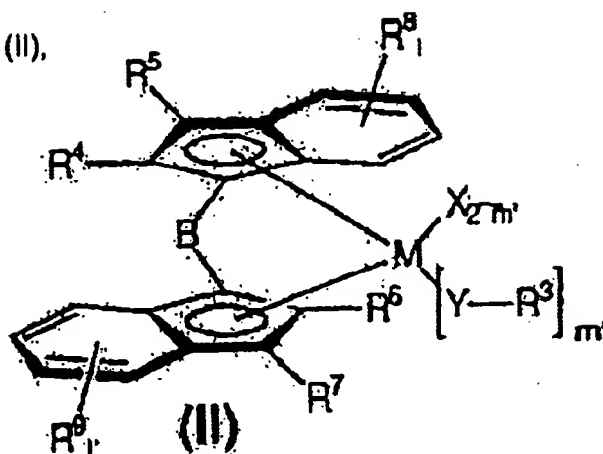
R^8 , R^9 are identical or different and are each a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or a C_1 - C_{30} group, and two radicals R^8 and R^9 may form a monocyclic or polycyclic ring system which may in turn be substituted,

1 , $1'$ are identical or different and are each an integer from zero to 4,

X is a halogen atom, and

B is a bridging structural element between the two indenyl radicals,

to a bridged metallocene of formula (II),



where

M, X, 1, 1', B, R⁴, R⁵, R⁶, R⁷, R⁸ and R⁹ have the same meaning as above,

Y is an element of main group VI of the Periodic Table of the Elements,

m' is 1 or 2, and

R³ are identical or different and are each halogen or a C₁-C₃₀ group;

comprising the steps

- a) reacting a bridged metallocene of the formula (IIa) with a ligand exchange component



where

Y and R³ are as defined above,

M¹ is a cation, a cationic fragment, or an ammonium cation corresponding to an amine,

to form the bridged metallocene of formula (II),

- b) optionally separating off solid residues of the formula M¹X,

- c) optionally separating off the inert solvent or solvent mixture,
- d) recrystallizing the bridged metallocene of the formula (II) from an aprotic hydrocarbon, and
- e) separating the compound of the formula (II) from the mother liquor.

9. (new) The process of claim 8 wherein in the bridged metallocenes of formula (IIa)

and (II):

M is zirconium,

R³ are identical or different and are each hydrogen atom or a C₁-C₁₀-alkyl, C₂-C₁₂-alkenyl, C₆-C₂₄-aryl, C₅-C₂₄-heteroaryl, C₇-C₃₀-arylalkyl, C₇-C₃₀-alkylaryl, fluorinated C₆-C₂₄-aryl, fluorinated C₇-C₃₀-arylalkyl, or fluorinated C₇-C₃₀-alkylaryl group,

R⁴, R⁶ are identical or different and are each hydrogen atom or a C₁-C₁₈-alkyl, C₂-C₁₀-alkenyl, C₃-C₁₅-alkylalkenyl, C₆-C₁₈-aryl, C₅-C₁₈-heteroaryl, C₇-C₂₀-arylalkyl, C₇-C₂₀-alkylaryl, fluorinated C₁-C₁₂-alkyl, fluorinated C₆-C₁₈-aryl, fluorinated C₇-C₂₀-arylalkyl or fluorinated C₇-C₂₀-alkylaryl group,

R⁸, R⁹ are identical or different and are each a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, or a C₁-C₃₀-group, and two radicals R⁸ and R⁹ may form a monocyclic or polycyclic ring system which may in turn be substituted.

10. (new) The process according to claim 8 where in the compounds of formula (IIa)

and (II):

R⁵, R⁷ are hydrogen atoms,

X is chlorine,

Y is oxygen or sulfur,

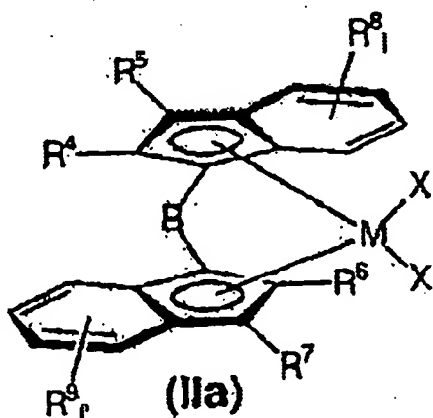
1, 1' are 1,

m' is 1, and

B is $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{Si}$, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{Ge}$, $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{Si}$, $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)(\text{CH}_3)\text{Si}$, CH_2CH_2 , $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2$, $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2\text{H}_9)\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, CH_2 , $\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, or $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{C}$.

11. (new) A process according to claim 8 wherein a polar or nonpolar, aprotic hydrocarbon or hydrocarbon mixture is used in step d).

12. (new) The process for converting a bridged metallocene of formula (IIa)



where

M is Ti, Zr or Hf,

R^4 , R^6 are identical or different and are each hydrogen or a $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{30}$ group,

R^5 , R^7 are identical or different and are each a hydrogen atom or a $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{20}$ group,

R^8 , R^9 are identical or different and are each a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or a $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{30}$ group, and two radicals R^8 and R^9 may form a monocyclic or

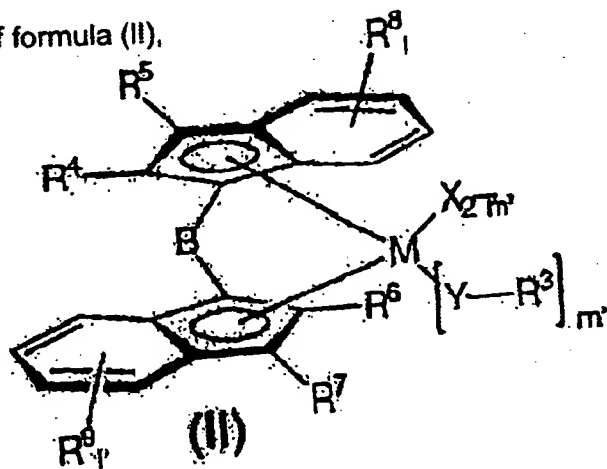
polycyclic ring system which may in turn be substituted,

1, 1' are identical or different and are each an integer from zero to 4,

X is a halogen atom, and

B is a bridging structural element between the two indenyl radicals,

to a bridged metallocene of formula (II),



where

M, X, 1, 1', B, R¹, R⁵, R⁶, R⁷, R⁸ and R⁹ have the same meaning as above,

Y is an element of main group VI of the Periodic Table of the Elements,

m' is 1 or 2, and

R³ are identical or different and are each halogen or a C₁-C₃₀ group;

comprising the steps

- a) reacting a bridged metallocene of the formula (IIa) with a ligand exchange component



where

Y and R³ are as defined above,

M^1 is a cation, a cationic fragment, or an ammonium cation corresponding to an amine,

to form the bridged metallocene of formula (II),

- b) optionally separating off solid residues of the formula M^1X ,
- c) optionally separating off the inert solvent or solvent mixture,
- d) recrystallizing the bridged metallocene of the formula (II) from a solvent selected from toluene, hexane, heptane, xylene, tetrahydrofuran (THF), diomethoxyethane (DME), toluene/THF, heptane/DME or toluene/DME, and
- e) separating the compound of the formula (II) from the mother liquor.